

removal, and necessary support at the place or places of such removal.

Sec. 7. Authorizes the Treasurer to borrow the requisite funds, never exceeding \$200,000 in all. Section 8th, authorizes the levying of a tax to raise the said specified funds. The 9th directs the sheriffs of the several counties to cause the number of the free people of color, their names, sex and age, to be carefully taken, noted, and sent to the said board of managers. The 10th fixes the compensation of the sheriffs; the 11th defines the duties of the managers, when informed by the sheriffs of persons wishing to remove; and the 12th provides that the act have no ex post facto operation.

By the House of Delegates, March 14, 1832.—This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 12th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. B. BREWER, Clerk.
By the Senate, March 14, 1832.—This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 12th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk.
Read the above over again, and then take the following from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a Colonization print:

"What will be the effect of the proceedings of Virginia and Maryland, concerning free negroes, upon the city of New-York? It is true, those states do not propose to resort, in the first instance, to compulsory measures; but does any one doubt that they will resort to such measures, if the number of volunteer emigrants should not be sufficient to exhaust the appropriations made for their removal?"

And the following from the Baltimore Chronicle, a witness on the ground:

"The intention of those laws was, and their effect must be, to expel the free people of color from this state. They will find themselves so hemmed in by restrictions, that their situation cannot be otherwise than uncomfortable should they elect to remain in Maryland. These laws will no doubt be met by prohibitory laws in other states, which will greatly increase the embarrassments of the people of color, and leave them no other alternative than to emigrate or remain in a very unenviable condition."

And the following from the speech of Mr. Broadnax, in the great Virginia Debate:

"IT IS IDLE TALK ABOUT NOT RESORTING TO FORCE. Every body must look to the introduction of force of some kind or other. If the free negroes are willing to go, they will go—if not willing, THEY MUST BE COMPELLED TO GO. Some gentlemen think it polite not now to insert this feature in the bill, though they proclaim their readiness to resort to it when it becomes necessary; they think that for a year or two a sufficient number will consent to go, and THEN THE REST CAN BE COMPELLED. For my part, I deem it better to approach the question and settle it at once, and at once it opens. The intelligent portion of the free negroes know very well what is going on. Will they not see your debates? Will they not see that coercion is ultimately to be resorted to?—They will perceive that the edict has gone forth, and that it must FALL, if not now, in a short time upon them."

And the following from Mr. Fisher on the same occasion:

"If we wait until the free negroes consent to leave the State, we shall wait until time is no more. THEY NEVER WILL GIVE THEIR CONSENT. He believed if the compulsory principle were stricken out, this class would be forced TO LEAVE BY THE HARSH TREATMENT OF THE WHITES. The people in those parts of the State where they most abound were determined, as far as they could, learn through the newspapers and other sources, to get rid of the blacks."

Mr. Breckinridge, a Colonizationist and resident of a slave-holding state, at the annual meeting of the Society, in 1834, speaking of two cargoes of colored people shipped to Liberia from Virginia, asserted that they were coerced away as truly as though it had been done with a cart-whip!

Thus far in answer to the first two questions. Further proof would have been advanced in an earlier stage of the controversy, but at present this may suffice. So much as has now been said was deemed proper and necessary, even at this late day in that Society's existence, since the point brought to view in the questions exhibits one of the worst features of the system.

In view of the foregoing facts, and of the mass of others of the same character, that can be reached by any one with very little effort, we join in Frazer's third interrogation, "Who then can continue to uphold the cause?"

ANTI-ABOLITION RIOT IN CINCINNATI. A crisis is approaching. The sooner it is met, the better. The question yet to be settled is this: Is there virtue and intelligence enough in this Republic to sustain law and order? Now that it has become an every-day occurrence for the most sacred rights of American citizens to be invaded by prowling, murderous mobs, it is high time that each member of community find where he stands, and on which side he is casting his influence. Our soul has long ago been so sickened with every day's report of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled, that for some time past we have omitted reports of ordinary riots, tumults and commotions. It now again becomes our painful duty to record recent acts of most deliberate, high handed villainy.

From statements contained in the Cincinnati Whig, it appears that an anti-abolition meeting was lately held in that city

at which a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Birney, the editor of the Philanthropist, and "prevail on him if possible to discontinue its publication." Mr. Birney referred the committee to the executive committee of the State Anti-Slavery Society, whose property the press was.—The committee of the Anti-Slavery Society declined discontinuance of the paper, at the same time rendering the following reasons:

1. Because a compliance would be a virtual surrender of the freedom of the Press.
2. Because the Philanthropist was the acknowledged organ of 12,000 citizens of Ohio, who believe the existence of slavery to be incompatible with the permanence of the country's institutions.

3. Because the Philanthropist was the only journal through which the facts, arguments and appeals of these 12,000 citizens could be lawfully addressed to the community. Its discontinuance would be a tacit submission to the demand of the South, that slavery should never be mentioned in that community.

4. Because the requisition of the committee was an officious intrusion on the business of others.

5. Because the advocates of immediate emancipation would not preclude themselves from discussing a subject of momentous interest, now occupying the mind of the whole nation.

6. Because the requisition was virtually that of slave-holders.

These reasons at the same time they are firm and grave, are mild. No American—no man, ought to have done less than to have given them and to have lived to them. Sooner than surrender an iota of principle involved in them, they should let their right hands forget their cunning and their tongues cleave to the roofs of their mouths. A surrendry of them would have been treason against every wholesome and righteous institution of our country—treason against posterity—treason against Christianity—treason against the high trust committed to us by our Creator in bestowing these rights and requiring their exercise. But the pearls were trampled under the feet of the swine.

Covered by the darkness of night, [Saturday, 9th inst.] some thousands of the people of Cincinnati, led on by some of their "most respectable citizens," surrounded the office of the Philanthropist and destroyed the entire printing apparatus. With tar and feathers prepared, search was then made for Mr. Birney and other prominent abolitionists, but for aught we have heard they escaped unharmed.

The St. Louis Observer office in Missouri has shared a like fate. Mr. Lovejoy, the editor, had made some just remarks respecting the decision of Judge Lawless in the case of the homicides who lately burned the man alive. Mr. Lovejoy has been made to feel a measure of the same malignant spirit which immolated his fellow citizen without judge or jury. Where will these things end?

BENJAMIN LUNDY.—The Philadelphia Times informs us that this pioneer in the holy cause of human rights is again in the editorial chair, publishing a paper under the title of "National Inquirer and Constitutional Advocate of Universal Liberty." The Times does not inform us whether the paper is a weekly, monthly or quarterly—whether the form is octavo, quarto or folio—whether the sheet is demi, medium or imperial—whether it is published in Philadelphia or elsewhere.—Will brother Gunn give us sight, that we may have the opportunity of offering friend Lundy an exchange?

HENRY C. WRIGHT. late Children's Minister in Boston, has accepted an agency for the American Peace Society, and is on his way for Ohio. Brother Wright has embraced the whole gospel on this subject, and we trust he will preach it.

VERMONT FARMER.—Contents of the August number.—Notes from the Cultivator, Durham Short Horns; Hessian Fly, Beet-Root Sugar, Chinese Mulberry; Indian Corn; The Wheat Worm; A Farm in Pennsylvania; Comparative Profits of Cows and Sheep; Wheat; Breaking of a vicious Cow; Value of Manure; Receipt for the Cure of Botts in a Horse; Boiling Markets; Comfort; Cocoons and Raw Silk.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber in Canada.

As to the price of the 8th volume, interest, &c. do what you think is right and I will be satisfied. My greatest anxiety is to have the Telegraph sustained. I have been a constant reader from the beginning, and have never read it with deeper interest than now. I heartily bid you God speed in your work. Go on, I say, in dragging into the light enormous abuses, which for ages have been protected only by the darkness that has enveloped

them, and need only be seen to be abhorred and done away.

Yours with respect,

BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS IN VERMONT.
—Time and Place of Meeting. The Danville and Shaftsbury Associations held their anniversaries in June. The others are to be held as follows:
Onion river, at Johnson, 1st Wed. in Sept.
Fairfield, " Georgia, 2d " "
Barre, " Bethel, " " "
Addison, " Bristol, 3d " "
Windham, " Wardsboro' 3d " "
Woodstock, " N. Springfield, 4th " "
Vermont, " Poultnery, 1st Wed. in Oct.

Extracts of a letter from brother Spaulding.

La Porte, Ind., July 18, 1836.
Dear Brother Murray:

I designed to have written you a long letter, which might not have been wholly uninteresting, but have as yet had no convenient opportunity, as I have been under obligations to many friends, and have had a multitude of care on my hands.

The rapidity with which this section is filling up with emigrants from all parts of the United States and of the world is truly astonishing. Three years ago, and this fair portion was inhabited almost exclusively by the *Puttawatoms*, with here and there a white. La Porte village now numbers 1,000 inhabitants. La Porte county 12 to 15,000—a heterogeneous mass of mind and matter flung together from all parts of the world—their manners and customs equally diversified as their countenances—all engaged in speculation. It beats all places I ever saw—land and money—land and money, is the cry. Land and money have ruined thousands, and I fear will prove the eternal ruin of a large proportion of the inhabitants of this region, and of those who are perpetually rolling in. The present land sale is as crowded as any previous one—the sales immense, and very high in many instances. Much policy is requisite, in order to obtain land at government prices.

Our County Temperance Society is small, but we are determined to hold on. I have formed a total abstinence society in town south of La Porte.
We have some good, true hearted abolitionists, though no society—talk of forming one. Strange as it may appear, we have hundreds who have come into this section, from the slave states, as they say, to escape an expected explosion, who are yet complete apologists for slavery. I was in conversation with a gentleman the other day who said he believed slavery to be a sin—and we had not conversed five minutes before he appealed to the Bible for its support!

Our assemblies are increasing—church numbers 60—added since I have been here by letter a little more than 20. We have three kinds of Baptists, 3 kinds of Presbyterians, 2 of Methodists. Dunkers, Moravians, Friends, Unitarians, Universalists, &c. &c.
Goon, Dear Brother with your paper, until Vermont is converted; until our country is purged and cleansed from the sin of slavery, intemperance and all other abominations, and the gospel shall exert its holy influence over the whole family of man. Your principles are holy—your cause the cause of justice, of humanity, and of God, and must prevail. I do rejoice that it is enlisting so many Christians, philanthropists and statesmen, and that your ranks are swelling.

In great haste, ever and affectionately yours,
T. SPAULDING.
P. S. There is a growing uneasiness among the Indians a little to the west of us. A war belt has been sent by *Black Hawk* to about 500 *Puttawatoms*, who have been encamped during the winter on the *Kankakee* about 50 miles south west of us. So says report.

For the Telegraph.
AGENCY FOR THE VERMONT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Dear Sir:—The condition and prospects of the Vermont Baptist Convention, and the Vermont Branch of the N. B. Education Society are such as to induce me to comply with the urgent request of the committee, and spend a few weeks as agent of the convention. From what I have already seen I am aware that many of the churches are far too indifferent in relation to the cause of missions and education. Some are reading, thinking, praying and doing as becometh Christians. Others need to have their attention awakened anew, to lead them to feel and do as they ought for souls, the church, and Jesus Christ. I feel an equal interest in all the objects embraced by our convention. The Education Board is embarrassed, and must be relieved. It is not to be forgotten that the board of foreign missions last year expended \$30,000 more than its income, and that its funds are nearly exhausted;—while new stations and an increase of laborers are most earnestly demanded, and indeed, are constantly multiplied.

Means for publishing the Burman and other foreign translations of the Holy Bible must be furnished by American Baptists. The cause of home missions is most interesting in its designs, operations and success, and must be sustained by the friends of truth.

With these things before their eyes, I am confident that no Christian will be willing to pass a year without contributing for their support. I doubt whether scarce a single member of our churches can be found, who will not feel it a duty and privilege to pay at least as much as one cent a week for the support of missions, and

many will pay much more.

As an agent of the convention, I do solicit the attention of the friends of Christ and of souls to this important subject.—Dear Christian friends, remember that the success of the cause is in a great degree at your control. If the means are furnished, God will own and bless. I am sure that with proper views of this subject no church, not even the feeblest, will suffer the year to pass without contributing for these objects at least half as many dollars as they return members to the association. Do, dear brethren, think of this subject; pray over it and make up your mind what you ought to do in view of the rich reward that awaits the doers of the word.

J. M. GRAVES.
Ludlow, Aug. 12, 1836.
SARATOGA RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is the name of a small monthly religious paper just issued at Ballston Spa, N. Y.—price 50 cents per annum.
MOTHERS MONTHLY JOURNAL—Contents of the August number:
What is meant by Christian Education?
The Christian Mother,
Early Discipline,
A Word to Parents,
Interesting Facts,
Correspondence,
Importance of Cleanliness and suitable Clothing for children,
Delicacy,
Prohibition,
POETRY.—An Amaranthine Flower,
Child's Hymn,
The Infant.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC for 1837—Boston, Southard & Hitchcock. A 12 mo. of 43 pages, containing much valuable anti-slavery matter—an important auxiliary in the righteous cause. We trust a large number will find their way into Vermont.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
POST OFFICE LAW. The following section is from the new post office law: "Section 32. And be it further enacted, That if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival or delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route, or if any postmaster shall with intent as aforesaid, give preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, over another, which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not to exceed \$500, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter, incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United States."

It is hoped that an example will be made of the first postmaster who violates this law.—*Niles' Register*.

Cherokee Declaration of Peace. The Cherokee Indians residing within the chartered limits of North Carolina, and in Union county, Georgia, have through their delegates formally assembled, published a declaration of peace. They state that their condition is entirely dissimilar to that of the hostile Creeks; that they have made considerable advancement in the arts of civilized life; that dependence on the chase for a precarious subsistence is no more known among them; that their interests, and predilections, and institutions, are all on the side of peace;—that they have no military system, nor military supplies; and that they have no connexion with the belligerent tribes. By war they say they have nothing to gain, and every thing to lose.

From the American Baptist.
RESOLUTIONS
RESPECTING MARIA MONK.

At a meeting convened in the American Tract Society's Rooms, at the call of several gentlemen, for the purpose of considering the controversy existing between Maria Monk and the Romish Priests of the Montreal Diocese, *Francis D. Allen*, Esq. was called to the chair, and the *Rev. Octavius Winslow* appointed as Secretary. The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Maria Monk has hitherto appealed in vain to the Canadian authorities, both civil and ecclesiastical, to bring her charges against the Romish priests of the Montreal Diocese, to some equitable tribunal for investigation; and, whereas, she now appeals to the people of the United States, invoking them to interpose in her behalf, and demand that justice be rendered to her, a lonely girl, in her peculiar trying and unequal controversy with the priests of the Romish church; and, whereas, the people of the United States—besides being always disposed to listen to the voice of the friendless and the persecuted—have a deep and solemn interest in the matter in dispute, in consequence of the rapid increase of Popery and of popish institutions in their country; and also, in consequence of the contiguity of the Canadian Nunneries, and their intimate connection with, and influence upon, the rising institutions of America:—Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That it is the sense of this meeting that the appeal of Maria Monk to the American people, ought to be promptly and efficiently responded to, so far as the nature of the case will admit of.

Resolved, 2nd, That the conduct of the Romish Montreal priests and their advocates—1st, in attempting, by every means, to asperse and vilify, the character of Maria Monk; and 2, in attempting, through

the most artful deceptions, to decoy her into their hands; and 3, in refusing, for the space of one full year, to allow the matter in controversy to be brought to a fair trial; bespeaks any thing rather than manly honesty and virtuous innocence.

Resolved, 3d, That the recent examination, said to have been made, of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal, is altogether unsatisfactory; because 1st, the gentlemen engaged in it have been, from the beginning, *strongly and actively prejudiced* against Maria Monk. Mr. Jones, editor of a Romish paper under the auspices of the priests, and principal mover in getting up the book against Maria Monk, which is about to appear, containing, with other things, the results of this party examination, was their leader. And because 2, material alterations are said to have been made in and around the convent, during the past year—alterations, such as doubtless would easily deceive such a committee of examiners. For these reasons, any report unfavorable to Maria Monk, made by these disqualified examiners, ought to have no influence in deciding this controversy.

Resolved, 4th, That the recent effort of the priests and their defenders, to make it appear that Maria Monk, instead of describing the Hotel Dieu Nunnery and its inmates, has described a place which they call a "Magdalen Asylum;" and also, their attempt to prove by the affidavits of some unprincipled profligates and infidels, calling themselves protestants, and of ignorant papists, that she never was a veiled nun; but that she has been of a bad character, living in brothels, &c.; is highly characteristic of Jesuitism;—adapted to blind and bewilder the public mind, and turn it away from the single point to which it ought to be directed, viz: *an impartial examination of the Convent*.

Resolved, 5th, That the demand made and reiterated by Maria Monk, during the space of a full year, viz: that herself in person, accompanied by her friends as well as enemies, should be permitted to explore the Nunnery, is perfectly reasonable and right; and that a further refusal, in the present state of the case, forthwith to comply with it, on the part of the Hotel Dieu Ecclesiastics, ought to be considered as equivalent to an acknowledgedgement of the crimes alleged against them by Maria Monk.

Resolved, 6th, That a committee of four gentlemen be now appointed, with power to fill vacancies and increase their number, either in the United States or in Canada, to accompany Maria Monk to Montreal, so soon as the authorities of Canada shall afford suitable protection to such a committee, and shall grant them the necessary permission and facilities for thoroughly exploring the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, and such other establishments as are said to be connected with it, viz: the Priests' Seminary, and the Congregational Nunnery, connected by subterranean passages; and also the Black Nun's Island, which seems to be a component part of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal; and that the following gentlemen be appointed on that committee—George Hall, Esq., late Mayor of Brooklyn, Professor S. F. B. Morse, David Wessen, Esq., and Rev. J. J. Slocum.

Resolved, 7th, That copies of the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be transmitted, one to His Majesty King William IV., one to the Governor of the Canadas, one to the Secretary of the Colonial Department, one to the Romish Bishop of Montreal, and one to each of the papers in this city for publication; and also, that editors generally throughout the country, be respectfully requested to insert the same in their papers.

FRANCIS D. ALLEN, Chairman.
OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, Secretary.
August 8th, 1836.

Richard Rush, appointed Agent to England, on the part of the United States, to obtain possession of the Smithsonian Legacy, has taken his departure from Philadelphia and embarked at New-York in the packet of the 8th, for Liverpool, accompanied by one of his sons.

\$25,000 of the 35 millions has been appropriated for Vermont, to wit: 10,000 for a breakwater in Burlington bay, and \$15,000 for deepening the channel between North and South Hero.—*Vermont Watchman*.

NOTICES.

The subscriber having recently removed from Bridport to Coventry, Vt. wishes his correspondents to direct accordingly.
SIMON FLETCHER.

Brother Fletcher is requested to act as agent for the Telegraph in Coventry.

A professional man who has lost his voice, and who is accustomed to writing for the press, would be glad of a situation as an editor or an assistant. The religious or moral department would be preferable. By addressing the editor of the Telegraph, information concerning the individual can be obtained.
Brandon, Aug. 1, 1836.

THE UNION RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will meet at the Baptist meeting-house in Johnson, Wednesday 7th Sept. next, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Delegates from churches will find entertainment at the following places:
Hinesburgh, C. B. Taylor's,
Sterling, Archibald Ferguson's,
Richie, John A. Clark's,
Essex, Samuel Andrews's,
Morrisville, Garey Ober's,
Milton, Jonathan C. Dodge's,
Burlington, Daniel Dodge's,
Waterbury, Phineas Dodge's.

Westford, Zachariah Whiting's,
Cambridge, John Atwell's,
Colchester, George Perkins',
Waitsfield, Israel O. Andrews',
Huntington, Joseph Manning's,
Richmond, Asa Andrews',
Wiliston, Charles Clark's.
Visiting brethren will call on the subscriber.
ALBERT STONE, Clerk.
Johnson, Aug. 12, 1836.

THE UNION RIVER BAPTIST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE will meet at the house of the subscriber, in Johnson, Tuesday, 6th Sept. 9 o'clock A. M.

The parts assigned to the members of the Conference are as follows:
Exegesis on 1 Cor. 7: 14.

Br. Angier.
" on Rom. viii: 20.
Br. Walden.
" on Rev. xx: 14.
Br. Bryant.
" Heb. ii: 16.
Br. Ingraham.

Essay on the design of the Lord's Supper.
Br. Stone.

Essay on the question, What course shall be pursued with those church members who are in the habit of absenting themselves from church conferences and the Lord's Supper?
Br. Ide.

Essay on the question, Is the sinner active, or passive, in regeneration?
Br. Angier.

Essay on the question, Will the millennium precede, or follow the resurrection of the dead?
Br. Walden.

Essay on the question, What is the import of the Bible phrase, Kingdom of God?
Br. Bryant.

ALBERT STONE, Secretary.
Johnson, Aug. 12, 1836.

A PROTRACTED MEETING will be held by the Westbridge and Newhaven Baptist church, commencing September 11. Ministering brethren from abroad are solicited to make their arrangements so as to be with and help us.
J. K. WRIGHT.
45. cop.5w.

A PROTRACTED MEETING

Will be held in East Topsham commencing on the last Saturday in August. Ministering brethren are earnestly desired to come in and help us.
FRIEND BLOOD.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

E. Goodenough	\$2.00	J. F. Ruggles	3.00
Samuel Green	1.75	" " Vol. 9	2.00
Simon Fletcher	1.50	Jona. Burnham	2.00
Vernon Williams	1.50	Paine & Bassett	1.75
Edson Grandy	1.50	Geo A. Cheney	1.75
Joseph Merriman	2.00	" " for Vol. 9	2.00

The \$4. for the Vt. Lit. & Sci. Institution, credited to Ansel Richardson, in No. 45, should have been to Ansel Shepherson Jun.

DIED.

In Salisbury, Friday 12 inst, Nathaniel Adams.

In Weathersfield, July 31, Mrs FANNY CHAMBERLAIN, wife of Mr Chancy M. Chamberlain, of Weathersfield, aged 37 years.

Mrs Chamberlain has left a numerous circle of relatives to mourn her decease, among whom are a husband and five young children. But they do not mourn without hope. For about three years she has been a worthy member of the Baptist church, and has adorned her profession with a correct and well-ordered life. During her last illness, she was calm, and manifested great resignation to the will of Heaven. Death presented no terror.—With all the composure imaginable she made arrangements to leave the world, expressing the fullest assurance that she had "a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."
[Com.]

In Sylvan, Mich., on the 8th of March last, Daniel Fenn, formerly of Shoreham, Vt., aged 49 years. He had been a worthy member of the Baptist church for 30 years, and died in the faith of the Gospel. His dying charge to his children enjoined on them in the most feeling and faithful manner, the diligent performance of duties owed to their own souls, to their fellow beings and to God. He died tranquil, in the triumphs of faith.

In Clarendon, 8th inst. Mr Arimathea Smith, aged 72 years.

Vt. Lit. & Sci. INSTITUTION.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 15th inst. and will continue 15 weeks. The services of approved teachers are secured.

Miss M. L. PUTNAM will take the direct charge of the female department.

Particular attention will be given to the CLASS OF TEACHERS.

Tuition, three or four dollars, per quarter, according to the studies. In the advanced department, \$5. Board at the Institution, \$1.17 per week.

CARLETON PARKER, Principal.

Brandon, Aug. 1836.

TOWNSHEND ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of this Institution will open on Thursday the first day of September next. The male department will be under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. TILTON, and the female department will be under the charge of Miss S. M. GRIGGS.

Measures have been taken to procure a chemical and philosophical apparatus, which it is expected will without fail be obtained by the commencement of the ensuing term, for the use of the school.

BOARD as reasonable as at any other school in the vicinity.

Per order of Trustees,
J. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Townshend, Aug. 4, 1836.